

# Glossary of Acronyms and Abbreviations

<b>AAFP</b>	American Academy of Family Physicians	<b>EIS</b>	Epidemic Intelligence Service	<b>PCV and PCV-7</b>	pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
<b>AARP</b>	American Association for Retired People	<b>FDA</b>	Food and Drug Administration	<b>PEP</b>	post-exposure prophylaxis
<b>AAP</b>	American Academy of Pediatrics	<b>GAVI</b>	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization	<b>PPV</b>	pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine
<b>ACASA</b>	Adult Clinic Assessment Software Application	<b>GPRA</b>	Government Performance and Results Act	<b>PSA</b>	public service announcement
<b>ACIP</b>	Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices	<b>HBV</b>	hepatitis B vaccine	<b>READII</b>	Racial and Ethnic Adult Disparities in Immunization Initiative
<b>AED</b>	Academy for Educational Development	<b>HHS</b>	Department of Health and Human Services	<b>SIA</b>	Supplemental Immunization Activities
<b>AFIX</b>	Assessment, Feedback, Incentives, Exchange: a strategy to raise immunization coverage	<b>Hib</b>	Haemophilus influenzae type b	<b>STOP</b>	Stop Transmission of Polio
<b>ANR</b>	audio news release	<b>HMA</b>	Harrison, Maldonado Associates, Inc.	<b>SV40</b>	Simian Virus 40
<b>AMA</b>	American Medical Association	<b>IND</b>	investigational new drug	<b>Td</b>	tetanus-diphtheria vaccine
<b>AVA</b>	anthrax vaccine	<b>IOM</b>	Institute of Medicine	<b>TIV</b>	trivalent influenza vaccine
<b>AVP</b>	Anthrax Vaccination Program	<b>IPV</b>	inactivated poliovirus vaccine	<b>TTY</b>	Tele-Typewriter
<b>BRFSS</b>	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	<b>IRB</b>	institutional review board	<b>U.S.</b>	United States
<b>CASA</b>	Clinic Assessment Software Application	<b>KAB</b>	knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>CDC</b>	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	<b>LAIV</b>	live attenuated influenza vaccine	<b>USDA</b>	U.S. Department of Agriculture
<b>CISA</b>	Clinical Immunization Safety Assessment Network	<b>MMR</b>	measles/mumps/rubella vaccine	<b>VAERS</b>	Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System
<b>CMS</b>	Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services	<b>NBCH</b>	National Business Coalition on Health	<b>VAU</b>	Vaccine Analytic Unit
<b>CRS</b>	congenital rubella syndrome	<b>NCID</b>	CDCNational Center for Infectious Diseases	<b>VFARH</b>	Vaccines for Adults at Risk for Hepatitis
<b>DCJI</b>	disposable-cartridge jet injectors	<b>NCHS</b>	National Center for Health Statistics	<b>VFC</b>	Vaccines for Children Program
<b>DoD</b>	Department of Defense	<b>NID</b>	National Immunization Days	<b>VHC</b>	vaccine healthcare center
<b>DT</b>	diphtheria/tetanus vaccine	<b>NIH</b>	National Institutes of Health	<b>VIG</b>	vaccinia immune globulin
<b>DTaP</b>	diphtheria/tetanus/acellular pertussis vaccine	<b>NIIH</b>	National Immunization Information Hotline	<b>VISI</b>	Vaccine Identification Standards Initiative
<b>DTP</b>	diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis vaccine	<b>NIIW</b>	National Infant Immunization Week	<b>VSD</b>	Vaccine Safety Datalink
		<b>NIP</b>	CDCNational Immunization Program	<b>WBGH</b>	Washington Business Group on Health
		<b>NIS</b>	National Immunization Survey	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
		<b>NVAC</b>	National Vaccine Advisory Committee	<b>WIC</b>	Women, Infants, and Children
		<b>NVSN</b>	New Vaccine Surveillance Network		
		<b>OPV</b>	oral polio vaccine		
		<b>ORISE</b>	Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education		
		<b>PAHO</b>	Pan American Health Organization		

# Vaccine–Preventable Disease Definitions

## Diphtheria

This serious disease is caused by bacteria that produce a poison or toxin. Diphtheria can cause blockage of the airway, making it impossible to breathe. It can also cause heart problems and paralysis of the muscles needed for swallowing.

## Hib Disease

*Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) bacteria cause meningitis. Hib can also cause pneumonia and infection of the blood, joints, bones, throat, and heart covering. The disease is very serious for children younger than age 5, especially infants. In the pre-vaccine era, about 3%–8% of Hib meningitis cases were fatal and, of those children who survived, 15%–30% suffered neurologic damage.

## Hepatitis A

Hepatitis A is a liver disease. Older persons are more likely to have symptoms, such as fever, tiredness, loss of appetite, nausea, abdominal discomfort, dark urine, and jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes) than children. Hepatitis A virus is spread from person to person by putting something in the mouth that has been contaminated with the virus. This type of transmission is called “fecal-oral.” For this reason, the virus is more easily spread in areas where there are poor sanitary conditions or where good personal hygiene is not observed.

## Hepatitis B

Hepatitis B is an infection of the liver caused by a virus. It spreads through contact with blood or other body fluids due to sexual contact or sharing of personal items such as needles for injecting drugs, razors, toothbrushes, or eating utensils. Hepatitis B causes a flu-like illness with loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, rashes, joint pain, and jaundice. An infected pregnant woman can expose her newborn to this virus during birth. The virus stays in the liver of some people for the rest of their lives and can result in severe liver diseases or cancer.

## Influenza (flu)

Influenza is a highly contagious viral infection of the nose, throat, and lungs. It is one of the most severe illnesses of the winter season and spreads easily when an infected person coughs or sneezes. Influenza may lead to hospitalization or even death, especially among the elderly. Typical symptoms include an abrupt onset of high fever, chills, a dry cough, headache, runny nose, sore throat, and muscle and joint pain. Extreme fatigue can last from several days to weeks.

## Measles

The measles virus is spread very easily. Just being in the same room with a person with measles is enough to catch the disease. Symptoms include a rash, fever, cough, and watery eyes. Measles can also cause pneumonia, seizures, brain damage, or death. Of every 1,000 children who get measles, 1 or 2 will die from the disease.

## Mumps

The mumps virus causes fever, headaches, and swollen salivary glands under the jaw. Children who get mumps may develop a mild meningitis (inflammation of the covering of the brain and spinal cord) and sometimes encephalitis (inflammation of the brain). Mumps can also result in permanent hearing loss.

## Pertussis (whooping cough)

Pertussis is caused by bacteria. It can cause spells of violent coughing and choking, making it hard to breathe, drink, or eat. The cough can last for weeks. Pertussis is most serious for babies, who can get pneumonia, have seizures, become brain damaged, or even die. About two-thirds of children under 1 year of age who get pertussis must be hospitalized.

## Pneumococcal Disease

Pneumococcal disease is a bacterial infection that invades the lungs, causing the most common kind of bacterial pneumonia, which can invade both the bloodstream (bacteremia) and the brain (meningitis). Symptoms include high fever, cough with chest pain and mucus, shaking chills, breathlessness, and chest pain that increases with breathing. Older adults often experience changes in level of consciousness or confusion.

## Polio

Polio is caused by a virus that is spread by contact with the feces (bowel movement) of an infected person. Symptoms can include sudden fever, sore throat, headache, muscle weakness, and pain. Polio can cause paralysis and death.

## Rubella (German measles)

The rubella virus usually causes a mild sickness with fever, swollen glands, and a rash that lasts about 3 days. But if a pregnant woman gets rubella, she can lose her unborn baby, or the baby can be born blind, deaf, mentally retarded, or with heart defects or other serious problems.

## Tetanus (lockjaw)

Tetanus is caused by a toxin or poison produced by a bacteria that enters the body through a cut or wound. Tetanus causes serious, painful spasms and stiffness of all muscles in the body and can lead to “locking” of the jaw so a person cannot open his or her mouth, swallow, or breathe. Three of 10 people who get tetanus die from the disease.

## Varicella (chickenpox)

The varicella virus usually causes a rash, itching, tiredness, and fever. It can sometimes lead to severe skin infections, pneumonia, brain infection, or death. Complications occur most often in very young children, adults, or people with damaged immune systems.